

The Extonian Guardian

VOL. IV. No. 8

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Huns Realize Their Serious Position

London, July 11.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says:

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the German nation is slowly recognizing that their much trusted iron ring of troops is being battered, and that the allies must soon show inevitable results."

"The strain of the struggle to hold all the fronts is turning Germany into one vast hospital, and is chilling the hearts of the people. The mass of wounded arriving from all fronts is a visible result of what some papers are describing as the great critical struggle for victory or defeat."

Major Morath, the military critic, informs the people that the Russian offensive is more sustained than the whole world expected. The usual crowd of newspaper men who have always been taken along to describe any big event, and even the permanently accredited correspondents at German headquarters, are not describing affairs. Only the army critics are talking, and they are gloomy. Major Morath, in the Berlin Tages Zeitung, says:

"In the west, as elsewhere, the great question for us is staying off a decisive defeat."

HUN CONFIDENCE NOW TURNING TO GREAT ANXIETY

Rotterdam, July 11.—A great change has come over the outlook of the German people from comparative confidence to the deepest anxiety. Every newspaper is now warning the people to expect a furious and prolonged conflict, in which the whole issue of the war may be decided, and in which, in any event, will be a terrible ordeal for the German troops.

Great fear seems to have entered German hearts. Although German headquarters speak of the Allies having accompanied them to advantage, alongside these versions stands the official communications of the Allies untouched by the censor and without even the ironical headlines which hitherto have accompanied them. The truth is not being withheld from the German people, but the public is being prepared for unfavorable developments.

Neutral travelers say that the German public appears to be almost to the full the menace involved in the fact that at last the Allies are conducting a simultaneous offensive on all fronts, and that the German leaders have practically lost forever the advantage of being able to move great bodies of troops to threatened points.

There is even talk of defensive war on Germany's own frontiers.

One neutral sums up public opinion as follows:

"The chances of victory lie only on the side of Germany's enemies. They may be defeated, but that will not bring Germany victory. Germany can only at best not be defeated—she cannot be victorious."

SITUATION CRITICAL SAYS GERMAN PAPER

London, July 10.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an editorial review of the situation according to an Amsterdam dispatch, says:

"We all know that our position is critical, and we depend more than ever on the superiority of our leadership. What is important now is the proper utilization of our forces, which calls for weighty consideration."

"The immediate responsibility devolving upon our staff in the west is terrible, but our fortress is firm."

HALF A MILLION HUNS PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY RUSSIANS

Petersburg, via London, July 6.—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since Gen. Brusilov began his great advance a month ago today.

The grand total of prisoners to date is, in round numbers, 335,000, of which 47,000 are officers.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, place the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The German losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel, and in counter-attacks made in solid ranks are enormous. The bodies captured reached incalculable figures. It is figured that 250 guns of various sizes and upwards of 200 machine guns is a conservative estimate. In addition vast quantities of munitions, supplies and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The success of Gen. Leitchitzky's advance west of Kolomea, where he had cut the railroad into Hungary at Mukilvay, is emphasized as a new body blow to the Austrian defense of eastern Galicia. Northwest of Kolomea his troops are within 10 miles of Nadorna, well to the rear of the Austrian right flank facing Tarnopol on the Strypa and Zlotvitsa rivers. On the extreme right flank of Brusilov's front the Russians are vigorously attacking the Germans at Czortovsk and Kolk. They have broken through several lines of the enemy's fortifications here, threatening the flank of the German positions before Lutsk. These successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian center in that district.

Another interesting situation is developing at Baranovichi, where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction.

FIND EXCUSES FOR DEFEATS BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

Berlin, via London, July 11.—The Tagesspiegel correspondent at Austrian headquarters writes:

"The Russian army against which we are battling today is not the same as a year ago. It draws its soldiers from the inexhaustible reservoir of European and Asiatic Russia, and even though the material is not on the whole comparable with our men, nevertheless it fills the gaps with fresh forces and increases the army's numerical strength. Russian cavalry formations have not grown large, but they have retained their former full strength, which, considering their gigantic losses in horses, is saying much."

"On the artillery side, every division has been increased by a second regiment of artillery, with batteries of 76 millimetre field guns, and every corps by the addition of three heavy batteries of six guns each. Japan and the United States, who have not been economically weakened by the war, have furnished the guns and projectiles. Thus we oppose an army which has been rested, has had its guns filled and has been enlarged."

The Socialist element in Germany today is its best element. It is made up of thinking men who refuse to be blinded by the sophistries of the war party in trying to delude the people with the idea that the reckoning day comes in Germany this party, which is steadily growing, will have to be reckoned with."

Verdun Beginning of the End

Paris, July 11.—"You have heard the catchword of the trenches, 'we shall get them.' Now we should say rather, 'we have them,' said one of the principal chiefs directing the operations of the French army on the Somme to Georges de Maissiere, the writer."

"I don't mean to say by that that we are going to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium by a victorious rush to-morrow, but that the Germans now are becoming appalled at the prospect of a third winter campaign," he continued.

"The German army is doomed sooner or later, and the reason is Verdun. Verdun will enable us to take Peronne and everywhere else when the time comes. I feel that there is perhaps something higher than German courage and that it is French spirit."

PRIMARY OBJECT IS NOW ACHIEVED

London, July 11.—With the capture by the French of La Mazonette hill, which dominates the valley of the Somme, from which everything that happens in Peronne can be observed, one of the primary objects of the Anglo-French offensive, has been achieved. The two armies are now engaged in an effort to organize and extend the limits of the ground they have gained, and in repelling German counter-attacks which are directed partly to the north and partly to the south of the river, where they succeeded in regaining a footing in the Trones wood. At other points, however, the British have been able to make some progress, although necessarily slow, against well fortified positions.

The Germans on their part are heavily shelling the allied front from Lens to the Belgian coast, but thus far there have been no attempts at infantry actions except for the usual raids in which both sides engage.

The Russians continue their advance towards the Baltic, along the banks of the Stokh, which they have crossed at several points. On the rest of the eastern front, where there is continuous fighting at many places, no important change has occurred. Both sides are concentrating their efforts on the Lutsik silent to the east of Kovel.

In the Caucasus and Mesopotamia the fighting between the Turks and the Russians continues with varying results. The weather in the greater part of this region, which is extremely hot, precludes any sustained efforts.

USED CAVALRY FOR FIRST TIME ON WEST FRONT

Paris, July 5, via London, July 6.—A feature of the recent fighting on the Somme has been the use of cavalry for the first time in over 20 months. Several detachments were used in short charges during the advance over the open ground after the Germans had lost the second line. But the principal work of the cavalry, which was successfully carried out, was the cutting of the railway communication between Peronne and Chaubert.

Today's communication shows that the first phase of the new offensive is over, and while the infantry activity is still intense the principal business of the Allied armies for the next few days is again to pave the way with heavy guns for another forward movement. At present the Allies, or at least the French, have gone through practically the first German zone of successive trench lines. That the heavy guns have continued successfully,

is shown by the way in which German attempts at counter-attacks have all been checked. The organization that has been accomplished is more, remarkable in the face of the terrible rains, very unusual at this time of the year, which have continued unceasingly the last two days. The Somme valley is swampy even in the best of weather, so now the advance in places is through a regular bog. All reports from the wounded coming to Paris indicate the high morale of the army was never shown to better advantage. The situation at Verdun is now comparatively quiet despite the activity at Thiaumont.

DETAILS OF DEATH IN BATTLE OF THE FIRST CANADIAN M.P.

Ottawa, July 5.—The details of the death of Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P. for Brome, commander of the 5th Mounted Rifles, who was killed in the opening bombardment of the Canadian in the battle of Zillebeke, has been received by Sir Robert Borden. Col. Baker's only sister, Miss Effie Baker, in answering a letter of sympathy from the premier, enclosed a letter from Capt. W. Rhodes, adjutant of the battalion, who was with Col. Baker at the time of his death. Miss Baker had gone to England to be with her brother, who was in June only to learn of her arrival of his death. Capt. Rhodes writes: "From 9 a.m., June 2, until 9.30 p.m., we were subjected to an intense fire from guns of all calibers. The battalion was in support about 500 yards in rear of the first line trenches and in such a position that we could not get any adequate protection from the rain of heavy shells which seemed to search out every corner of our line."

"To keep a stout heart at such a time when you cannot see your enemy or get a chance to return any of the fire you are subjected to is no easy task, but for more than 12 hours your brother and only made whatever dispositions were required from time to time with cool and calm judgment, but by his cheerfulness and calmness set such an example to us that none could be otherwise than truly unafraid."

"He always had a cheery word to say to each of us as we passed along, the line, and the answering smile was always forthcoming, indicating a cheerfulness and a perfect confidence each felt in his commanding officer."

"Our casualties were heavy, and about 8.30 in the evening increased to its utmost intensity, so much so that for the next hour all we could do was to sit with one's back to the parapet of the trench and do what little we could to help those who were struck from time to time."

"From the intensity of the fire we judged that an attack would shortly be made on this section of our line and had just decided that the few of us who were left—seven were all we could muster here—could not hope to do much to stem it when a shell burst amongst us, killing or wounding all of those who were left except Capt. Draper, who received a head shaking from the force of the explosion."

"Up to this time the colonel's cheery voice had always been heard, whenever a shell or bomb increased the fire, and he called out, 'captain?' and I would answer, 'Yes, sir, are you?' I was not hurt badly, and called out: 'Are you all right, sir?' Getting no answer, I called over the colonel and found him lying unconscious but breathing faintly."

"I cannot attempt to tell you how we got our dearly loved command out of the trench and out of the hole made for us by about 100 yards, till we got in to a communication trench which afforded a little more shelter than the one we had left, and

where there was a chance of getting help, or how we escaped further injury on the way, continually torn up as it was with bursting shells and littered with a tangled mass of fallen trees, tangled telephone wires and hundreds of shell holes."

"Here we were able to render first aid, but though everything possible was done the colonel never regained consciousness and died just as we got to the nearest dressing station at about 12.15 on the morning of June 3."

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE (Detroit Free Press)

Shortly after the naval battle of Jutland the Kaiser made a speech to the sailors of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven, and in the course of it he said:

"The British fleet is beaten. The first big blow is dealt the British fleet, whose tyrannical superiority is broken."

It is nearly two weeks since the "freedom of the seas" was thus gained, and the world has been awaiting exactly an announcement of the triumphing blow by restoring normal commercial connections between this country and Germany. But so far nothing of the sort has happened. No announcement comes of the triumphant departure of a merchant fleet from Hamburg; the German liners still remain interned in New York harbor. They are not even being fitted for sea. How is this? Doesn't Germany want our goods any more? Has it lost its desire for free access to our foodstuffs and to the output of our munition plants? Has it decided to exist henceforth on a hermit nation? Or is it possible Kaiser Wilhelm may have been mistaken, over-optimistic in his diagnosis of the result of the skirmish off the Jutland coast? Can it be that the British navy, after all, survives in some fragmentary fashion?

GERMANY UP AGAINST REAL THING

The munition factories in the United States are now moving against the thing. Many of them have closed down, and the others are just finishing up the munition contracts awarded at the beginning of the war. The Allies are receiving very few contracts. Great Britain and France being able not only to supply their own needs now, but also the needs of the rest of the Allies. At no time did the United States supply more than eight per cent of the munitions of the Allied armies, and up to a few months ago had only supplied in the neighborhood of four to five per cent. Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, says that Britain has not yet nearly reached her capacity, and it is necessary to supply even in such quantities at the present moment that they would touch each other across the entire western battle front. Japan is showing the ammunition to Russia in unlimited quantities, and the Russians are forwarding it to the Austrians via the bag-guns at an ever increasing rate and with great effect. Germany is truly up against the real thing now, and her forty years of preparation for war has been set at naught in two years by nations which went into the war totally unprepared. There is something in civilization after all the barbarians never had a look in from the beginning.

"The ladies of the Red Cross Society will serve lunch at the Experimental Farm on Friday, July 14. The day of the Ladies' Excursion."

Lochnivar Red Cross Ladies made up six more flannel trousers which were duly forwarded to Calgary in the box sent July 11.

The box sent to Calgary contained the following articles: 21 flannel top shirts, 30 surgical shirts, 79 roller bandages, 10 hot water bag covers, 2 persimmon property bags, 1 aluminum tin, 6 colored handkerchiefs, 2 white handkerchiefs, 5 knitted face cloths, 38 pairs of socks, 8 suits of pyjamas.

Billion Crop Estimate for Canada

That Alberta will have a crop as good as last year, that the Dominion will have a \$1,000,000,000 grain crop, and that the grain crop of the western prairies will be little, if any, behind that of last year in season, of harvesting is the optimistic opinion of Dr. A. Magill, chairman of the Dominion grain commission.

"How do the fields look?" Dr. Magill repeated when questioned, smiling a smile of apparent happiness. "The whole country as a whole never looked better than it does at present. The weather was made to order, as you might say, and I am of the opinion that this year's harvest will be another wonderful one."

Dr. Magill was asked what he considered the acreage of this province was as compared with last year's planting.

"It will fall but a little short I think," he replied. "There is a decreased acreage as compared to the grand planted last year, but this is probably made up by the new breaking."

Dr. Magill was then asked what he thought of a recent estimate by an eastern authority that the Dominion would this year produce a billion dollar crop. He replied that if Ontario was included in this—a grain estimate—and that if corn and the "veget" grains were included, the statement appeared to him a reasonable one.

"PASTOR" RUSSELL BLACKBALLED

Last winter "Pastor" Russell delivered anti-recruiting addresses in several Canadian towns and planned to conduct a campaign across Canada. He was reviled so bitterly and so vigorously that he came to think that discretion was the better part of valor, and fled to his habitat in the solitude of Brooklyn. Recently, thinking that the Canadians had forgotten his existence, Russell projected another invasion, but was caught in the wire entanglements and hurried back with great loss of dignity and prestige. Which was an eminently desirable proceeding, for Russell was working in the German cause when he tried to persuade Canadians to allow their consciences to override civilization.

Contempt for men of the Russell stamp is too great for words. This country is at war in a righteous cause, and every man is needed. If the Toronto Standard world will let us up to a bloody and despotism militarism whose ide is found out in the horrible outrages in Belgium and France. What does Russell think of the Huns' barbarities, vouch for by so many Americans? How can he reconcile his so-called "religion" with the inhuman practices of those whose cause he espouses when he advises that the Huns be permitted to continue their careers unchecked? Russell is not fit to enter Canada, and his repulse at the Dominion is an act that will be commended from coast to coast and throughout the United States.

RED CROSS NOTES

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

HUNS ADMIT OUTLOOK IS DESPERATE

While the predictions of the great allied offensive on the western front were a long time coming, true, they have come at last—and we now know that the attack is being made on a scale quite as great as the most audacious had expected.

We all know from the re-shiningly frank and detailed descriptions of the fighting, which the censor has permitted to come through since the great offensive has been launched, just what advantage has been gained, just how much territory has been reconquered, just how many prisoners have been taken, and approximately how great have been the total casualties of the enemy. But we have learned something more valuable than all that—if we have looked into the significance of the Germans' resistance of the British advance in comparison with the much less strenuous opposition they have offered to the French.

When the attack was launched it was at once discovered that the enemy had put forth his greatest efforts to stop the British at any cost. He thus admitted that he knew this was the attack that was to be pressed home with the utmost persistence and determination. This, while interesting, is not helpful. The helpful discovery was that revealed in the comparatively scant resistance offered to the French advance.

Some writers have expressed the opinion that the enemy lines opposing the French were not held in greater strength merely because the Germans were convinced that our Ally had suffered such losses at Verdun, and still so hard pressed that a serious offensive on another part of the front could not be undertaken. Such a conclusion is scarcely justified. It would seem much more reasonable to believe that the enemy is and always has been pretty well informed concerning both the British and the French resources. Therefore, it would seem to be much more reasonable to believe that the enemy, understanding how great the menace on the British front really was, concentrated what he regarded as adequate forces to meet it, and did not then have enough additional power available to challenge the French more seriously than he has so far done.

This conclusion is highly gratifying—but it is not unduly optimistic. Why should we expect the enemy's main supply to be running short? There need be no mystery concerning it. We know Germany's population. We therefore know the possible number of men she originally had available. We know that for nearly two years, the central powers have been almost constantly on the offensive. We know the number of hostile troops that have been captured. We know what our own losses have been. We know, approximately, therefore, to what extent the enemy's forces have been reduced. The most reliable military experts have calculated from these data that Germany and Austria are today fighting practically without reserves. In such circumstances, with the Allies conducting a vigorous offensive on three fronts at once, it would appear to be mathematically necessary for the enemy to make a choice of alternatives, and either neglect the French line to hold the British, or risk the chance of defeat by both French and British by offering equal and possibly inadequate opposition to each. In this conclusion should be justified, we should find in the greatest reason for satisfaction for if the enemy has really reached the point where he must be content with holding one part of the line by sacrificing another, the hour of his doom is near at hand.

Whatever may be the immediate result of the intensely aggressive offensive on the French, Russian and Italian fronts, one thing is clear—and that is that the Germans from this time forth will have to fight the style of fight that they least like. They have lost the initiative—their chief asset ever since the war started—and it can scarcely be believed that the Allies will ever let them regain it. Their whole sys-

tem of strategy is based on violent and persistent attack. Now they are on the defensive. Now they must learn a new system of warfare. It is hard to get out of old habits—and many a battalion that can attack with the greatest heroism has a tendency to go to pieces quickly when it finds itself pressed day after day by aggressive troops against whom there seems to be no hope of ever turning the tables. German courage and discipline have been kept up largely by the carefully taught belief in German invincibility. A few hasty and costly retreats will soon turn that belief into a destructive skepticism. Then will come the deluge.

We should not expect any sweeping victory for some weeks yet. Indeed, it will be surprising if it should come soon. We must remember that the enemy has been fixed in his present position for nearly two years. During that period he has had ample time—which he has not wasted—to convert the whole battle-front into one solid fortress more than three hundred miles long. Even an old-time fortress was expected to hold out for a considerable time. Therefore we ought not to expect the most nearly impregnable one that has ever been constructed to fall after a few days or even weeks of assault—in spite of the almost incredible power of modern artillery.

The present assault differs from all previous attacks in that it is not an attempt to rush fortified works that cannot be rushed. This offensive is in all respects a siege. High explosives blow the defenses of the face of the earth. The infantry then advances and consolidates the positions gained. Then the artillery advances to the same relative position to the front lines of the enemy that it formerly occupied, and repeats the operation. This process must be kept up until all defenses, in succeeding rows has been destroyed. Then, and not till then, can true field operations be undertaken, and an advance on a large scale be recorded.

All this takes time—but time, however valuable, is cheap in comparison to the value of the lives that are saved by making haste slowly and surely. We can afford, therefore, to be patient, even in these anxious days—patient in the knowledge that the war has entered upon its final stage, and that we have for the first time seriously taken the initiative away from the enemy, and that the more deliberate operations are the smaller will be the number of those who will have to mourn the loss of dear ones who are offering their lives for their country.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

Lack of food in Germany is now acute, insistent and undeniable. Up to the beginning of the present year the bluff was kept up that the Teutons could feed themselves indefinitely. Now even the sorry pretence of food sufficiency has broken down. Reports, ever more frequent, of food riots, mad scrambles about baskets of potatoes, wild disturbances where a consignment of smuggled American fat is offered for sale, mob assaults on the public kitchens all go unmentioned. The flood of such news exceeds the possibility of contradiction.

What has happened? The central empire, though densely populous, could theoretically raise all their own nutriment. Germany has 310 inhabitants to the square mile, and of her area about two-fifths is unfit to raise by off-lying equal and possibly inadequate opposition to each. In this conclusion should be justified, we should find in the greatest reason for satisfaction for if the enemy has really reached the point where he must be content with holding one part of the line by sacrificing another, the hour of his doom is near at hand.

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FRENCH SOCIALISM

The changes in process of development in the outlook of the French Socialist are, of course, today a matter of increasing comment. Gustave Herve, the most radical of French Socialists before the war, now, through the columns of his paper, *La Victoire*, pleads for a revision of method with all the fervor of which he is capable. Gustave Herve is convinced that such changes will be found accomplished after the war; whilst such men as Marcel Semat and M. Joubaux show clearly enough by their public utterances that the idea of class warfare, as a method of campaign, occupies by no means such a foremost place in their scheme of things as it did two years ago.

Gustave Herve and other prominent French Socialists are careful to explain, however, that such changed views involve no change in fundamental convictions. They still hope and expect to attain the great ends of Socialism, as they conceive them, but they are now looking more and more to achieving their purpose rather by "fruitful enterprise between capital and labor" than by class warfare.

Such views are by no means as yet universal amongst French Socialists, but, even amongst those who insist that immediate action after the war there will be a return to old conditions, there is discernible a very pronounced diminution in the enthusiasm with which such methods are advocated. "At the present moment," Compe Morel wrote recently in *L'Humanité*, "employers and employees, middle class and proletarians, are fighting side by side for their country. But tomorrow, when the fight has been waged and arms laid aside, each one of us will return to his former work, and the interests of the labor world and of capitalism will once more be opposed and clash, and once more the social problem in all its acuteness will demand a so-

lution. Class war will continue as long as the doctrines of Socialism are not realized." That seems to be an uncompromising statement enough, but even Compe Morel goes on to express a hope that the relations between workingmen's and employers' organizations will become less overtly hostile. We are ready, he declares, to co-operate, with the means in our power, to bring about more friendly feeling between them.

Those who know most about conditions in this, as in many other connections, are least inclined to indulge in any forecast as to what will or will not happen after the war. One fact, however, is to be noted in regard to French labor issues, which is of paramount importance, and that is the steady growth of goodwill between all the parties concerned. It may be said that in labor disputes, as in all disputes, the absence of goodwill is the chief obstacle to settlement. Given goodwill, there is no limit to what may be accomplished; but, without it, the limit is very quickly reached, and even such results as may be accomplished have in them no elements of permanency. French Socialists of all views have apparently agreed on goodwill as one of their chief desiderata, and this alone is a development, the importance of which it would be difficult to over estimate.

BRITAIN NOT YET AT FULL FLOOD OF MUNITION OUTPUT

London, July 8.—The question whether Great Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of wastage received an answer in part today from Frederick G. Kellaway, M.P., secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, who, next to David Lloyd George, is the most important official in the ministry of munitions. Kellaway said:

"We are not at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns that the limbers shall touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea."

The labor problem, he asserted, had been, to a large extent, solved by women. Before the war 184,000 women were engaged in war industries; now 600,000 are so engaged.

CORRESPONDENCE

WIRELESS FROM WEST

A Second Look. She: "These battling suits make some people look shorter, don't they?" He: "Yes, and others look longer."

The young doctor had been seeing country patients in his auto on Saturday afternoon. At 4 p.m. his machine balked opposite a farmer's house and he got busy trying to locate the trouble. The farmer's laughter was quite interested watching his efforts. When at 6 p.m. father and the hired man arrived for supper she suggested the doctor should be invited to share their meal. A cordial invitation was given and accepted. After supper our young medico returned to his auto, but up till 9 p.m. had failed to get her started. Then the daughter spoke to father saying as it was Saturday night the hired man wouldn't be back and the doctor might have his room if he cared. Father interviewed the medical man, who was very glad of the opportunity to take a rest. After a pleasant hour or so the doctor was shown to his room. For some time he sat on the bed thinking of the farmer's daughter, what a pretty girl she was, etc., and a great longing came over him. He had been in bed about half an hour when the daughter knocked at his door. "Hello," he answered, "what is it?" "Would you like a bedfellow to-night?" shyly asked the maiden. "You just bet I would!" replied the medical man. "Well that's good," she answered, "because the hired man has just returned."



From Warehouse to Your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which.

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The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

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As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

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ORDER NOW

as goods are becoming scarce and steadily rising in price, and it will pay you to **Order Now!**

We can still supply suits from \$20.00 but the selections are going down fast **Order Now!**

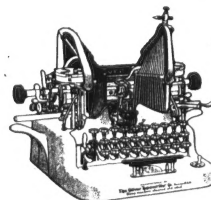
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Reasons Why

The OLIVER Typewriter

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- 7. Rapid Easement** The easement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

DON'T FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

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EDMONTON
Howard Stulchbury, Secy.
OF
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY
Wm. Alderd, Assl. Secy.

BIG BUSINESS

Sir Rider Haggard, who is touring the British Overseas Dominions as honorary representative of the Royal Colonial Institute, to ascertain what opportunities and facilities the Dominions are likely to offer to British ex-service men after the war, is due to arrive in Vancouver tomorrow. He is now on the last leg of his long journey, having already visited South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. In Canada he will meet representatives of all the provinces at a conference now being arranged by Sir Jam S. Lougheed, of Calgary, to be held in Ottawa at an early date.

In view of the importance of Sir Rider's mission it is interesting to know what measure of success he has achieved in the other Dominions visited. In South Africa the authorities expressed sympathy with the general scheme, but explained that the field for ex-service men on the land there would be very limited unless they were in possession of sufficient funds to employ labor. Something will be done, but it is not yet known what.

In Rhodesia the British South Africa company has decided to set aside a tract of half a million acres for such ex-service men of the British army as feel inclined to try their luck on the land in that part of the world.

Australia has taken hold of the project with commendable vigor. Tasmania will provide for 300 British soldiers, as many more as financial arrangements can be made for. Victoria will extend to all United Kingdom ex-service men and their families the same advantages as regards land settlement or otherwise that are to be given to returned Australian soldiers, it being stipulated that the men are to be selected in England in some approved fashion. West and South Australia will do the same, and Queensland is prepared to give a million acres for land settlement provided it can borrow the money. New South Wales will give a minimum of one thousand irrigated farms and equal treatment regarding employment.

The federal government of Australia proposes to provide loans to the various states for the purpose of making advances against unemployment benefits for stock and implements, the money to be loaned to soldier settlers at cost. The Australian plan proposes the placing of 42,000 soldiers on the land at a cost of £25,000,000 in the shape of loans, which will ultimately be repaid with some loss in interest, which is to be shared equally by the various states and the federal government.

In New Zealand 87,000 acres of land have already been set aside for the soldiers, and 400,000 more acres have been provisionally reserved. The expectation is that this land will also be open to British ex-service men.

From the above it will be seen that the other overseas Dominions are preparing with well-laid plans to meet what it is believed will be a great need after the war. It is certain that Canada will not be behind in this good work. British ex-service men could not come to a finer agricultural country than Canada, and it will be the business of provincial and federal governments to make the way as easy for them as possible.

HUNS TASTE THEIR OWN MEDICINE

What the Hun is getting is a taste of his own medicine, and the world will now see how he can stand punishment. When war

was started by Germany, the Teutons were backed by thirty years' preparation. They had every contingency provided for. Their men were trained and were fit physically. They had big guns, little gas, machine guns, and Zeppelins. For years every man who was to take part in the great drive on Paris knew what was required of him. For years the Germans had inside information dealing with the obstacles that would be met in their sudden advance. By treachery and the tearing of treaties into scraps of paper, the Huns hoped to override Europe before the allied nations could strike a blow.

Everyone knows what happened. The thrust on Paris was checked; Calais remained in the "entente allies' hands. The German attack was brought to a standstill.

Nearly two years have elapsed and it has taken all this time for the Allies to bring their "lars and their equipment to that state of efficiency that would warrant an offensive. Their day has come, and now the Teutons will learn what it is to be attacked mercilessly day and night, hour after hour, without cessation. They will be subjected to the severest test of war, and slowly but certainly they will be forced backward and backward until they are cornered like rats in a trap.

The triumph of civilization over Germany's "blood and iron" fetish is at hand.

SPORT AND THE SABBATH

(Montreal Gazette)

The action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in condemning "Sunday activity in all of the sports and entertainments enjoyed in America" is sure to attract wide attention. The decision was reached despite the plea of some delegates for a freer sabbath. It will be regarded as the correct stance by many people everywhere who look with misgiving on certain popular tendencies of the day.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when what was called the Continental Sabbath was regarded as an awful institution by the people of the United Kingdom and North America. The Europeans went to church, but considered themselves free to seek amusement afterward. This attitude was surprising to outsiders, who held the day to be sacred. It is difficult now, for the enjoyment idea has been spreading at a great rate. In many American cities it is a fact that games, run for the money they bring in are played and attract multitudes. Theaters are open and also hotels and homes, people go automobile, golfing, driving, etc., and think nothing of it. Every odd attends the movies, and the parks are filled. The churches, of course, suffer.

In Montreal, as in the cities across the line, conditions have changed. The moving picture theatres and the parks are open on Sundays, and one does not have to go far to pay entrance to a baseball game or a lacrosse match. In winter the rinks are not closed. Automobiles are popular even among church members and golf is also indulged in. It is a fact, nevertheless, that a considerable section of the population still respects the Sabbath and frowns on any violation of its sanctity. The streets, as a rule, are very quiet, and the majority spend the day at home or on walking in the public parks. This is the class that the churches hope to keep in the old order and to add to its number. It is also the class, probably, that gets the most enjoyment and satisfaction out of the week-day of rest.

PASTOR RUSSELL

REFUSED ENTRANCE

Winnipeg, July 7. Charles I. Russell, self-styled "pastor" and known throughout the continent as "Pastor" Russell, was tonight refused entrance to Canada by the immigration authorities at Gretna, Man. This action was taken on account of the "Pastor's" anti-Semitic speeches at Toronto, Peterborough, and other Canadian cities, which he recently delivered.

This noted preacher was bound for Winnipeg when he was taken off the train by an inspector,

who received instructions during the day from Bruce Walker, Dominion immigration officer, Winnipeg. Russell was to have addressed a meeting in the Walker theatre this evening, on his subject of "The World on Fire." He was last reported to be in Chicago, and the immigration officers at Emerson received instructions to watch for Russell's entry into Canada and to turn him back at the boundary.

He was ordered back when he appeared, and at midnight was stated to be spending the night with friends at Neche, N.D. Shortly after Pastor Russell closed his eventful peace propaganda in the east the immigration officials throughout the country were advised by the Department of the Interior to forbid his entry into Canada. The reason for this action contained in the order to the Winnipeg office reads: "On account of his speeches against the war and his attempts to stop recruiting."

While he was in the east it was stated that Mr. Russell had been bringing pressure to bear on his followers and sympathizers not to enlist, and had issued a form of affidavit which was to be signed by those claiming themselves to be conscientious objectors.

"Pastor" Russell had previously been told that he could not enter Canada, but he attempted to hold his meeting in Winnipeg. He recently asked permission to address a meeting in Ontario, but was refused. It is said here that no application was made by the "pastor" to address a meeting in Winnipeg.

A FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY

One of the leading periodicals connected with the publishing business in the United States quotes an estimate that the crop values in Canada in 1916 will amount to \$750,000,000, and adds the following advice to its readers:

"To a representative of the fourth estate, who spent last week in Canada, this seems to be a very conservative estimate. Based on the opinions of leading business men, advertisers and publishers, a more likely figure seems to be at least \$1,000,000,000. And that the crops represent only the item of Canada's prosperity, a brief visit to that country will suffice to convince the most pessimistic persons. Canada is not the dead place that many have pictured it to be as a result of its close relation to the European war. Instead, today there is no field in the world that advertisers will find more fertile for cultivation, than Canada. Residents of the Dominion have plenty of money and are in a mood to buy the best goods offered to them. Advertisers who fail to take advantage of the present conditions will miss an opportunity, such as comes very seldom in a lifetime. Conditions are ripe now for American business to establish relations with Canada that ought to prove of lasting duration with proper care."

KEEP YOUR SYMPATHIES ALIVE

(London Telegraph)
The war has now lasted for 23 months, with the inevitable result that the nation has become accustomed to its continuance. Only the very finest spirits can keep their sympathies as fresh as they were at the outset. The sense of pity which was universally excited by the horror of the first catastrophe became harder to arouse. For ordinary work of the world has also to be carried on, and the war itself soon becomes almost a very part of it.

MRS. BUCK LEAVES AND HUBBY MAY FOLLOW QUICKLY

Wichita, Kan., July 6.—Mrs. Geo. Buck, wife of the Canadian fugitive, has returned to Canada, and Hugh Miller, his co-adjutor, in whose case a block organized by the Miller Oil syndicate here last February, left Wichita today supposedly for Canada. Whether this means that Buck is about to end the fight or that they go to attempt to raise more funds

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No matter what other tire makers may do for the betterment of their product, a close examination generally reveals the fact that we have been offering similar, or greater, virtues in our product for a long time previous. This is simply because we are the pioneers of the industry in Canada. If anybody should know tire-making from A to Z we should.

We have been manufacturing tires in Canada for nearly a quarter of a century. No other tire company has been making tires in Canada for half that length of time.

"Traction" and "Special" are in the forefront to-day, because Dunlop has always led the way in tire betterments.

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is the question that is interesting officials here, and the first conjecture is the popular opinion.

A warrant of surrender is expected hourly from the secretary of state, and unless Buck's attorney blocks it by a temporary injunction from the circuit court of appeals the Canadian officer will not wait for the appeal to be perfected, but will start for Canada immediately on the arrival of the warrant. An appeal could not be heard until September.

EVEN CHANCES FOR

TWO PARTIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, B.C., July 6.—Betting is about even as to the winner of the contest in provincial politics to be settled by the election of September 14. Nomination will occur six weeks earlier.

Undoubtedly the Liberals are stronger today than at any previous election, and it is admitted that whichever side wins in the coming campaign, there will be a fairly large following in the opposition. Premier Bowsr has just returned from a trip through northern British Columbia, and will be followed there next week by H. C. Brewster, leader of the Liberals, who will be accompanied by his chief lieutenant, M.A. Macdonald.

At a Liberal meeting in Vancouver on Tuesday evening the latter made a spirited defence of the plugging charges which eventuated following the Merch by-elections. Mr. Macdonald frankly admitted the guilt of J. T. Scott, a Liberal member, in connection with irregularities, but vehemently denied that he himself had personal knowledge of what had been done.

Both parties are having some difficulty with the A. M. E. C. C. vative convention will be held this month, when it is certain some changes will be made in the personnel of the ticket. On the Liberal side there is some friction between Ralph Smith and his fellows on questions of Liberal policy. The advent into the field of William Sloan, a former member of the house of commons, will, it is stated, certainly assist the Liberal cause throughout the province. Sloan is running in Nanaimo against a Socialist and a Conservative.

SOCIALISTS MAKE A CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE

London, July 7. A dispatch from Berlin to the Morning Post says Swiss Socialist newspapers reproduce the text of a manifesto, which is being distributed throughout the German empire, spite of the authorities, by a section of the Socialist party, which, led by Herr Haase and Herr Ledebour, is opposing the continuance of the war. The hand sheet bears the title "Hunger." The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the men and women of the working class

es to raise their voices against the continuance of the war.

"In Leipzig, Charlottenburg, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Coblenz, Osnabruck, and many other places, there are noisy gatherings of hungry people in front of the provision shops. The only reply the government has to the hungry cry of the masses is martial law, the police sabre, and military patrols."

"Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg accuses England of the crime of making Germany hungry, and those whose interest it is to continue the war repeat it after him. The German government must know, however, that this necessarily would happen, that a war against Russia, France and England must lead to the isolation of Germany, and that it has always been the duty of belligerents to cut off the enemy's supplies. It is the war that it is the crime; the starvation plan is only a consequence of this crime."

The foregoing are only but a few of the striking passages of the manifesto.

WOULD PREFER THEM TO ENLIST WITH US

Ottawa, July 6.—The situation in regard to British subjects was set forth in a cablegram from Bonar Law to the governor general. It stated that British subjects in overseas dominions who come under the compulsory military law will not be required at present to return home for service. If they want to return, however, they may do so at their own expense, and their services will be utilized. The cable is taken here to mean that the imperial authorities prefer to have Britishers in overseas dominions enlist with the Dominion forces.

MAXIMUM STRENGTH OF BATTLE TO COME

London, July 6.—The Reuter correspondent, under date of July 4, sends the following from the Press Bureau, British headquarters in France:

"While the battle of the Somme has assumed the proportions of the biggest battle on the western front, the maximum strength of the conflict has certainly not been reached. Judging from the progress taken the enemy seems to have arrived at the stage where he is obliged to build up his defences with the very dregs of his human resources."

EVERY MAN WOUNDED IN CAMPAIGN GETS GOLD STRIPE

London, July 8.—Much satisfaction is expressed at the honor to be immediately shown to all officers and men wounded in any campaign since August 4, 1914. Stripes of gold Russian braid, two inches in length, perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket will mark each occasion on which a man is wounded.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanizing and Enameling, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Best Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS

Surgeons state men are slightly more subject to appendicitis than women. Lacombe people should know that a few doses of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as used in Adler's, often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This mixture removes such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler's is surprising. A. Creighton, druggist.

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Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. H. Landon, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

TOWN OF ASHCROFT DESTROYED

Vancouver, B.C., July 5.—A serious fire which threatens to destroy the town of Ashcroft is reported tonight. Meager information regarding the fire indicates that the entire town has been wiped out with the exception of the C.P.R. station and freight sheds.

Ashcroft is on the main line of the C.P.R., 200 miles east of Vancouver, in the Thompson river valley. Just north of the railway tracks there is a wide street running east and west and the town lies between that street and the river.

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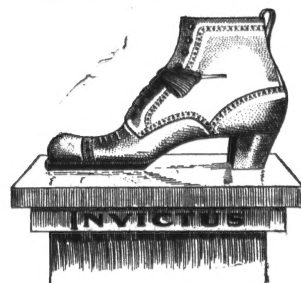
Every New Idea style is inspired by the newest, smartest models to be seen in Fifth Avenue or in the establishments of the big metropolitan style creators.

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Men's Shoes

Although all leathers have advanced greatly, we are still selling the famous "Invictus Shoe" at.....\$6.00

Work Shoes at proportionately low prices.

Rain Coats

We are showing the Felsprufe and Dominion Waterproof Co.'s Rain Coats in Tweeds of different colors in all the latest models. Fawn and gray Paramatas, all guaranteed waterproof, at prices ranging from.....\$5.00 to \$20.00

Shirts

Negligee Shirts in many different patterns, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for.... \$1.00
Lounge Shirts, with soft collars, the \$1.25 kind, for.....85c

A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

J. M. Awad left the first of the week for a ten days' business trip to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Word has been received that W. Drader and his brother, Licut Drader, have both received wounds in France.

Among the late casualties listed is P. J. Campbell, died from wounds. Deceased was a nephew of A. M. Macdonald, barrister, Lacombe.

S. W. Sturgeon has received word that his nephew, Pioneer James Sturgeon, now in France, has been seriously wounded in the recent fierce fighting.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will sell only the best meats, etc. are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Will the 1 dies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. J. S. McDonald on Tuesday evening, the 18th, from eight to ten.

The local Organmen and their friends attended the Edmonton Exhibition on Wednesday. There was a big crowd went from Lacombe and the lodge from here made a good showing notwithstanding that seventeen of its members are in khaki. The fair this year has been the best in the history of the Association.

The 187th left Red Deer for Surcou on Tuesday. This regiment has only been recruiting a short time, and is almost up to strength. In it are many young men from Lacombe and district.

Mrs. Catherine Clark Currie, of Lake View Place, Govan, Saskatchewan, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Tracy, for the past month, left last week for Toronto and her old home in Ontario.

Capt. Evans, Valley View, was one of the lucky exhibitors from Lacombe at the Red Deer Exhibition. He took down five exhibits of grain, and won two firsts, two seconds, and won third prize with them. This is a pretty good record.

You must have government tax tickets when attending any theatrical show or moving picture theatre. It will save a lot of inconvenience if you keep this fact in mind. They are one cent each, but are generally bought in lots of five for a nickel.

Police Magistrate Davidson at Calgary this week held that a Chinaman had not violated the Liquor Act in having two gallons of liquor in his possession, one gallon of which was rye whiskey. The booze, which the police had seized, was ordered returned to him.

An auto, in which a number of Oddfellows were returning from an installation meeting at Ponoka on Monday night, took fire near the farm of John Kuthie, and before the flaming gasoline could be subdued considerable damage was done to the upholstery. The occupants escaped without injury.

A few of those pro-Germans throughout this district, who were a little "cocky" a few months ago, have experienced a change of heart, now that they see the end of the war in sight with a defeated Germany. Germany has been defeated ever since August, 1914, but the finishing touches are being put on now.

The war was a sin brought forcibly home last week, when word was received that L. Wynn, well known to all our citizens, had been killed in action. Mr. Wynn had made his residence here for some years, and early in last year enlisted, removing his wife and young daughter to Edmonton. He was well liked by everyone who knew him, and his bereaved family have the sincerest sympathy of their many friends.

From present indications we are going to have the greatest crop ever harvested. The weather is ideal for growing grain, and the fields are looking fine. The standing fields competition should have many entries this season, and if you have a field worthy of mention enter it with Alex. Cameron, Secretary of the Agricultural Society before July 15th.

We are sorry to report the death, early Saturday morning, of Mrs. Limer, who lived some three miles west of Lockhart. Mrs. Limer left a baby a few hours old, besides three other young children. She was well and favorably known in the locality where she lived, and will be greatly missed. The sincere sympathy of the community is tendered the bereaved husband and other members of the family.

The census of the town has been completed by H. A. Day, and we are given a population of eleven more than we had in 1911. Red Deer and W. Co. win

two of our "cities," have a few more residents to their credit than we have, but if Rosedale, the Adventist village on our border, which should have been incorporated within our boundaries, had been taken in, Lacombe would have as large a population as either of these. Red Deer had the advantage of a battalion in her census at that.

EXCURSION TO THE FARM

The annual farmers' excursion to the Lacombe Experimental Station, will be held on July 21st, this year. Special excursion trains are being run on all railway lines tributary to Lacombe. The farm is in splendid shape for the visitors, extensive experimental work with live stock, field husbandry, cereals, and poultry, being under way. All interested in agriculture are invited to spend a day at the Farm, and all arrangements are being completed for their entertainment. Those who desire to bring lunch baskets may secure hot water on the grounds for the making of tea and coffee, while the ladies of the Lacombe Branch of the Red Cross Society will serve refreshments. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Angus McKay, of Indian Head, Inspector of Western Experimental Farms, and other prominent agriculturists.

THE MIXED FARMING SPECIAL

The mixed Farming Special Train, which is touring Alberta, under the auspices of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, arrived in Lacombe on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was met by hundreds of farmers and their wives from the surrounding district. The train consisted of fourteen cars, including two cars of pure bred

horses and cattle, used for judging and demonstration purposes; other cars contained exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures were given on the various phases of agricultural work and domestic science. Among other things, the exhibits included models of farm buildings, suitable for dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, as well as veterinary exhibits. There were also exhibits of game, grain, grasses, weeds, samples of students' work at the agricultural schools, dairy products, and farm dairy equipment. The train stopped here for three hours, and the lectures were well attended.

MIDSUMMER EXAMS.

The following are the results of the midsummer examinations so far as received by us this week:

Promoted from Grade IV to Grade VII—Lorna Blair, Audrey Brown, Jack Bulger, Jas. Calder, Louis Calkins, Lila Campbell, Florence Cannon, Will Clark, Olive Cheddis, Albert Cissell, William Degeer, Melvin Gourlay, Marion Halpin, Arthur Lundy, Frank Lundy, Frank Peterka, Gertie Ramsay, Helen Redig, Robina Scorgie, Arthur Storey, Audrey Taylor, Eleanor Tett, Carl Watt, Stanley Waugh, Mary Wilson, William Wilson, Lillian Vickerson, Teacher.

Promoted from Grade IV to Grade VI (in order of merit)—Mary Keat 87, Stewart Vickerson 86, Kathleen Reed 84, Ann Raymond 82, Alda McNaughton 81, Mabel Hill 80, Robert Nelles 79, Cathy Scorgie 79, Dora Shafer 78, Beth Lundy 78, Gordon Bulger 78, Lila Rose 77, Herbert Poesch 77, Laura Tith 76, Edmund McLeod 73, Madeline Haynes 72, Ellen Myers 71, Joe Jamieson 71, Ethel Redig 68, Lucy Waugh 68, Wain Chung 67, Lowell Clarke 66, Russell Hagg 65, Tom Day 61, Etta Cameron, Teacher.



At the Rex Theatre next Saturday and Monday, July 22nd and 24th, in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." You have all no doubt heard of this picture. See it at the Rex.

AT THE REX

The three big nights each week—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. "The Diamond From the Sky" is shown every Tuesday evening. Mutual Masterpieces are shown on Thursday evenings, and Famous Players' productions always draw capacity houses on Saturday evenings.

For Monday night the management of the Rex have secured that favorite Broadway star, Owen Moore, who made the Geo. M. Cohan productions famous. Mr. Moore will be seen in the funniest society comedy ever written, entitled "Snobs." If you have never seen Victor Moore you have never seen the best in comedy. This popular comedian is assisted by an exceptionally strong cast. See handbills and plot a next Saturday, and don't miss seeing the many comical situations in which Moore, as the m'p'm finds himself. Be at the Rex Monday evening—8:15 sharp.